Sir, this is where I come to my question. The hon. Member has raised the question of enclaves. I was in Mrs. Gandhi's Government when the Bangladesh War took place, when Mujib-Indira Gandhi Agreement took place. 37 years have elapsed. Surely, in 37 years it is time that we sorted this problem out with Bangladesh. So many regimes have changed in Bangladesh. Today there is a new regime. Surely, it is time. How long are we going to wait *ad-infinitum* to this matter? Or does the Government of India have some timeframe within which the problem of enclaves will be sorted out?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, before India became independent, many rulers were there, and they fought wars between themselves and when one ruler was defeated, a particular piece of land was given to victor. And that is how the enclaves were created over there. So, we have many enclaves over there, which do not have access to their areas. This is a matter ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want to hand over the area, which is under your control to them, they object. The people who are living there, if that area is to be handed over to you, they complain. The human element is also involved in it. If it were so easy as to take a chair from here and leave it there and take chair from there and place it here, we would have done that. The human element is also involved in it. That is why it is taking time ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, that is why the attempts are being made on both the sides, in both enclaves, but the people are objecting to it. Both the Governments have agreed to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why the matter has become complicated and psychological, not only something which can be handled by taking an administrative decision. But the intention of the Government is to see that this problem is also solved and solved by obtaining the cooperation of the other side.

Gram Panchayats rallying points for Job Cards under NREGS

*343. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:††
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gram Panchayats are now becoming the rallying point to issue Job-Cards and giving work to the eligible rural households, under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) being implemented in 330 districts from April, 2007;

(b) if so, whether the requisite infrastructure and expertise is available with them;

(c) whether the projects being executed under this Scheme are identified by the Panchayats;

(d) whether any district/State level guidelines exist; and

(e) whether the assets being created under this Scheme and the amount disbursed, are being periodically monitored?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

††The question was actually asked on this floor of the House by Shrimati Syeda Anwara Taimur.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Under Section 13 of NREG Act, 2005, the Panchayats at District, Intermediate and Village levels are the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under NREGA. Gram Panchayats have been given duty to issue job card to a rural households in accordance with provisions contained in para 1 and para 2 of Schedule II of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005. Further, Gram Panchayats have also been given the role for providing employment to the registered job card holders under Section 16(7) in accordance with provisions contained in para 10 and para 11 of Schedule II of NREGA.

(b) For enabling the Gram Panchayats (GP) to discharge their functions, the Ministry has permitted the State Governments to strengthen their infrastructure and to deploy additional dedicated personnel for NREGA. Instructions have been issued to all States that one dedicated Gram Rozgar Sahayak (GRS) in each Gram Panchayat and one Programme Officer in each Block should be appointed. In addition, Technical Assistants (TA) pooled to service GPs in the ratio of 1 TA for 5-10 GPs. Computer Assistants and Accountants should also be appointed at the Block level. Salaries to these personnel at the GP and Block level shall be payable out of the 4% administrative expenditure under the Act which is entirely borne by the Government of India. In addition States were also allowed one time expanses for preparation of perspective plan, printing of job Cards, photography, augmentation of computational facilities at the Block and district level and Almirahs for record-keeping and functional furniture at G.P. Block and District-levels. The cost on these items are also met by the Centre over and above admissible administrative expenditure. States have also been directed to organize training programmes for the Panchayati Raj Institutions functionaries. So far 79249 GRS have been appointed and 927766 PRI functionaries have given training under NREGA.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under section 16(1) of the Act, Gram Panchayats are responsible for identification of the projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under a scheme as per the recommendations of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha. In accordance with section 16(3) of the Act, every Gram Panchayat prepares a development plan after considering the recommendations of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha and maintains a shelf of projects. Proposals of Gram Panchayat are forwarded to the programme officer for preliminary approval under 16(4) of the Act. Section 13(3)(a) of the Act provides that Panchayat at intermediate level shall approve the Block level Plan for forwarding it to the District Panchayat for final approval. Section 13(2)(a) of the Act empowers Panchayat at district level to finalise and approve block wise shelf of projects to be taken up under a programme under the scheme.

(d) The Central Government has issued guidelines to facilitate the State Governments for the design and implementation of Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes to be formulated in accordance with Section 4(1) of NREG Act, 2005. All State Governments have formulated the Schemes under the Act.

(e) Yes, Sir. Assets are created in the implementation of NREGA. Details of the assets

created under the Act in the two years of its implementation are given in the Statement. Projects taken up under the Act are monitored regularly. Section 17(2) of the Act provides that the Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audit of all the projects under the Scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. So far social audit has been done in 53911 GPs. Instructions have been issued for inspection of 100% of projects at Block level, 10% at district level and 2% at the State level. In 2007-08, 848017 works have been inspected. Amount disbursed and assets created under NREGA are regularly reviewed and monitored through on line Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) submitted by the States, Web-based MIS www.nrega.nic.in and by convening regular high level review meetings.

Details of the review meetings held in 2007-08 are as under:

(i) Review by PMO: Held on 20.6.2007, on 21.3.2008 and on 28.3.2008.

(ii) Review with State Governments:

(a) During the year 2007-08, four Regional Review Committee meetings have been held to cover review of all States. These were held at Bhubaneswar (16-17 September), Jaipur (24-25 September) and Guwahati (9-10 October) and in Delhi on 16-17, January, 2008.

(b) Review meetings with State Secretaries (Rural Development) of all States was held on 18.12.07 and on 4.3.2008 in Delhi.

(c) A meeting with State Secretaries (RD) of all States was held in Delhi in January, 2008.

(iii) State Specific reviews

Five State specific review meetings have been held. These were with the Government of Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(iv) Interaction with public representatives

Progress of NREGA was reviewed in the interactive session with Members of Parliament held during 20th-23rd August, 2007 and 5th-6th September, 2007.

(v) Minister of Rural Development has sent 4 letters to Chief Ministers of all States and 3 letters to Members of Parliament informing them about the status of implementation of the Act from time to time.

(vi) 4 meetings of the Central Employment Guarantee Council have been held. These were held at Delhi on 27.9.2006, 30.3.2007, 20.9.2007 and 6.2.2008.

(vii) 2 meetings of the Executive Committee of the Central Council have been held at Delhi. These were held on 16.8.2007 and 5.2.2008.

(viii) In addition, the Ministry deputes National Level Monitors (NLM) and Area Officers to over see the progress of NREGA to various districts. NLMs have made 331 visits to all the phase I and II districts.

Statement

Community Assets created so far under NREGA (From Feb., 2006 to Feb., 2008)

Sl.	States	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting				Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC and ST, Beneficiaries of land reform, Beneficiaries of IAY				Drought Proofing			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Cu. Mt.)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254783	39.41	704.6707	60524.81	36289	5.61	0.1084	8167.53	83458	12.91	3.9169	14526.50
2.	Assam	1919	7.90	5.3079	5766.43	634	2.61	0.0017	1356.07	819	3.37	0.0388	2788.09
3.	Bihar	28717	21.37	79.4271	29599.31	1110	0.83	0.0031	1254.47	3573	2.66	0.1699	2983.45
4.	Gujarat	12303	44.12	34.0240	5749.02	4736	16.98	0.0122	2519.86	4523	16.22	0.2196	1080.74
5.	Haryana	1009	25.16	2.7908	2030.39	9	0.22	0.0000	18.12	222	5.53	0.0108	424.26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2192	8.73	6.0624	1244.45	262	1.04	0.0008	299.94	554	2.21	0.0262	345.52
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	796	11.11	2.2014	706.31	433	6.04	0.0011	544.52	175	2.44	0.0083	223.81
8.	Karnataka	13306	35.06	36.8043	15977.42	2588	6.82	0.0066	2570.72	4220	11.12	0.2002	5026.57
9.	Kerala	3540	25.66	9.7900	2160.27	230	1.67	0.0006	190.21	255	1.85	0.0123	250.58
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	7.51	0.1079	27.41	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	226	43.55	0.0101	109.19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	109290	24.03	302.3086	131676.76	155937	34.28	0.4210	96549.34	35196	7.74	1.6752	32192.56
12.	Maharashtra	10980	51.86	30.3715	15826.13	62	0.29	0.0002	15.25	4322	20.41	0.2025	4584.77
13.	Manipur	833	19.79	2.3040	867.86	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	556	13.21	0.0260	717.78
14.	Meghalaya	1633	20.63	4.5112	1053.36	55	0.70	0.0001	33.83	1411	17.84	0.0670	1171.82
15.	Mizoram	27	1.88	0.0747	168.68	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00

16.	Nagaland	216	31.76	0.5973	369.24	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	17	2.50	0.0008	211.81
17.	Orissa	30364	28.20	83.9658	15214.56	11984	11.13	0.0244	16714.69	2967	2.76	0.1383	3629.82
18.	Punjab	33	0.98	0.0912	45.27	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	473	14.01	0.0231	114.93
19.	Rajasthan	27019	33.08	74.7258	64721.61	24667	30.20	0.0733	9751.15	2295	2.81	0.1083	6427.58
20.	Sikkim	22	3.61	0.0608	23.26	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	10	1.64	0.0005	4.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	4417	18.84	12.2155	12941.30	0	0.00	0.000	0.00	7	0.03	0.0003	15.80
22.	Tripura	2749	5.47	7.6042	2421.24	487	0.97	0.0014	250.13	1411	2.81	0.0682	1413.64
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27875	13.43	77.0918	32587.78	7961	3.84	0.0231	5348.00	17197	8.29	0.8218	11316.71
24.	West Bengal	16829	14.34	46.5453	16500.96	2364	2.01	0.0063	1737.41	18883	16.09	0.8952	12097.30
25.	Chhattisgarh	12019	11.58	33.2411	23802.78	10677	10.29	0.0315	4185.27	10437	10.06	0.4923	21365.17
26.	Jharkhand	79640	38.55	220.2523	59639.26	47183	22.84	0.1264	33481.84	4118	1.99	0.1999	3156.13
27.	Uttaranchal	6249	39.05	17.2847	4000.52	182	1.14	0.0005	108.38	2210	13.81	0.1036	1631.47
	TOTAL:	*648797*	*27.84*	*1794.4324*	*543712.98*	*307850*	*13.21*	*0.8427*	*175193.85*	*199535*	*8.56*	*9.4359*	*148825.80*

Sl.	States	Micro Irrigaiton Works				Flood Control and Protection				Reservation of Traditional Water bodies			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Km.)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Km.)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Km.)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37151	5.75	0.1832	9672.82	5149	0.80	0.7829	3756.68	47114	7.29	378.1809	39863.64
2.	Assam	1676	6.90	0.0082	4352.61	2916	12.00	0.4829	15482.24	584	2.40	4.6877	2200.80
3.	Bihar	7385	5.50	0.0362	8151.63	6183	4.60	0.9922	7179.49	10944	8.15	87.8468	10809.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Gujarat	132	0.47	0.0006	133.98	904	3.24	0.1434	533.37	1129	4.05	9.0624	815.18
5.	Haryana	386	9.62	0.0019	610.77	91	2.27	0.0140	164.18	418	10.42	3.3553	875.68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2022	8.06	0.0099	1175.79	2281	9.09	0.3620	1352.89	897	3.57	7.2001	559.23
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	478	6.67	0.0024	535.92	2252	31.43	0.3556	2132.43	208	2.90	1.6696	230.56
8.	Karnataka	1315	3.46	0.0064	1903.22	2029	5.35	0.3340	2501.61	2397	6.32	19.2405	2354.38
9.	Kerala	1578	11.44	0.0078	924.25	3579	25.95	0.5623	1816.58	2198	15.93	17.6432	1473.62
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.58	0.0000	5.68	13	2.50	0.0020	37.34	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11314	2.49	0.0555	9328.98	1745	0.38	0.2876	3497.36	10366	2.28	83.2073	18043.85
12.	Maharashtra	43	0.20	0.0002	45.63	165	0.78	0.0271	359.15	963	4.55	7.7300	874.48
13.	Manipur	329	7.82	0.0016	467.26	60	1.43	0.0093	142.17	23	0.55	0.1846	35.20
14.	Meghalaya	392	4.96	0.0019	351.24	164	2.07	0.0264	238.45	931	11.77	7.4731	474.88
15.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	21	1.46	0.0037	131.20	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00
16.	Nagaland	38	5.59	0.0002	223.46	12	1.76	0.0019	795.41	50	7.35	0.4013	74.01
17.	Orissa	1745	1.62	0.0083	3084.20	936	0.87	0.1562	1219.47	6381	5.93	51.2193	8126.20
18.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	125	3.70	0.0203	332.68	1071	31.72	8.5969	1250.38
19.	Rajasthan	1735	2.12	0.0085	4717.30	908	1.11	0.1428	2271.60	8607	10.54	69.0877	24123.72
20.	Sikkim	78	12.79	0.0004	157.26	223	36.56	0.0361	409.37	19	3.11	0.1525	7.93
21.	Tamil Nadu	4536	19.35	0.0223	12009.95	129	0.55	0.0206	284.89	10685	45.58	86.7678	29884.30
22.	Tripura	2448	4.87	0.0121	1120.28	825	1.64	0.1299	779.83	4258	8.48	34.1789	659.09
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6160	2.97	0.0299	6594.54	9140	4.40	1.4710	9806.78	29074	14.01	233.3748	37131.24
24.	West Bengal	6808	5.80	0.0334	5841.63	10763	9.17	1.7152	10943.48	12961	11.04	104.0370	13970.84
25.	Chhattisgarh	3085	2.97	0.0152	13605.72	586	0.56	0.0932	1888.02	9569	9.22	76.8099	18575.66
26.	Jharkhand	3010	1.46	0.0149	2016.92	887	0.43	0.1380	823.52	10796	5.23	86.6586	7887.71
27.	Uttaranchal	1440	9.00	0.0071	1314.43	3137	19.60	0.5004	2595.95	868	5.42	6.9674	517.12
	TOTAL:	95287	4.09	0.4680	88063.64	55223	2.37	8.8111	66080.19	172511	7.40	1384.7337	216474.97

Sl. No.	States	Land Development				Rural Connectivity				Any other activity Approved by MRD		
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c
		No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178075	27.54	6.7560	51499.78	4475	0.69	0.0583	4034.93	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	3335	13.73	0.1263	9576.08	11565	47.61	0.1520	47838.15	843	3.47	3168.48
3.	Bihar	3128	2.33	0.1187	2812.78	54560	40.61	0.7146	57842.19	18759	13.96	19966.64
4.	Gujarat	328	1.18	0.0124	281.97	3709	13.30	0.0486	3222.70	124	0.44	20.59
5.	Haryana	451	11.24	0.0171	927.13	1422	35.45	0.0186	2637.59	3	0.07	6.53
6.	Himachal Pradesh	695	2.77	0.0264	472.73	14130	56.31	0.1847	7485.36	2062	8.22	763.62
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1096	15.30	0.0416	1164.01	1724	24.06	0.0225	1634.86	2	0.03	3.00
8.	Karnataka	2418	6.37	0.0918	2506.54	8773	23.11	0.1151	9590.75	908	2.39	1205.01
9.	Kerala	1667	12.08	0.0633	6245.23	741	5.37	0.0097	354.07	6	0.04	0.82
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	74	14.26	0.0010	47.82	164	31.60	73.19
11.	Madhya Pradesh	64893	14.27	2.4635	23233.09	65493	14.40	0.8568	124166.41	594	0.13	654.08
12.	Maharashtra	542	2.56	0.0206	678.46	2264	10.69	0.0296	3954.42	1831	8.65	3271.07
13.	Manipur	815	19.36	0.0309	892.68	1593	37.85	0.0208	1685.27	0	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	489	6.18	0.0185	370.15	2834	35.84	0.0370	3021.90	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	21	1.46	0.0008	10.71	628	43.76	0.0082	4112.27	738	51.43	411.20

Sl. No.	States	Land Development				Rural Connectivity				Any other activity Approved by MRD		
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c
		No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	unit (Lakh Hectare)	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	% against Total works	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
16.	Nagaland	16	2.35	0.0006	181.03	250	36.76	0.0033	1113.52	81	11.91	0.00
17.	Orissa	362	0.34	0.0137	475.62	48186	44.75	0.6310	57640.03	4748	4.41	5994.34
18.	Punjab	323	9.57	0.0122	386.09	1351	40.02	0.0177	2437.17	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	1845	2.26	0.0700	3001.11	14315	17.53	0.1873	39615.73	282	0.35	886.40
20.	Sikkim	15	2.46	0.0006	15.16	227	37.21	0.0030	265.09	16	2.62	48.99
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	3669	15.65	0.0478	8652.15	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Tripura	4069	8.10	0.1546	2396.61	7829	15.59	0.1021	6720.12	26157	52.07	3889.92
23.	Uttar Pradesh	12376	5.96	0.4697	10135.83	88114	42.46	1.1525	104441.79	9612	4.63	6889.20
24.	West Bengal	9534	8.12	0.3618	7010.74	37609	32.05	0.4917	36531.46	1599	1.36	1465.38
25.	Chhattisgarh	30822	29.69	1.1694	31105.92	24814	23.91	0.3243	49665.15	1788	1.72	3683.74
26.	Jharkhand	11339	5.49	0.4304	3978.12	39845	19.29	0.5204	39371.33	9768	4.73	5088.88
27.	Uttaranchal	232	1.45	0.0088	200.30	1194	7.46	0.0157	867.22	491	3.07	295.44
	TOTAL:	328886	14.11	12.4798	183560.73	441388	18.94	5.7741	562886.43	80576	3.46	50689.60

Sl. No.	States	Total Water Conservation Works			Total Works	
		a	b	c	a	b
		No. of Works	% against Total Works	Expenditure (in Lakhs)	No. of Works	Expenditure (in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	427655	66.15	128344.45	646494	192046.69
2.	Assam	7914	32.58	30590.18	24291	92528.96
3.	Bihar	56802	42.28	58723.83	134359	140599.92
4.	Gujarat	18991	68.10	8312.29	27888	14357.41
5.	Haryana	2126	53.00	4105.28	4011	7694.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7946	31.66	4677.89	25095	13699.53
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3909	54.56	3829.02	7164	7175.41
8.	Karnataka	23267	61.30	27763.20	37954	43636.22
9.	Kerala	11150	80.83	6625.30	13794	13415.63
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	281	54.14	179.61	519	300.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	167911	36.92	194739.51	454828	439342.43
12.	Maharashtra	16473	77.81	21690.15	21172	29609.35
13.	Manipur	1801	42.79	2230.27	4209	4808.22
14.	Meghalaya	4529	57.28	3289.74	7907	6715.62
15.	Mizoram	48	3.34	299.88	1435	4834.07
16.	Nagaland	333	48.97	1673.93	680	2968.48
17.	Orissa	42393	39.37	31274.25	107673	112098.93
18.	Punjab	1702	50.41	1743.25	3376	4566.51
19.	Rajasthan	40564	49.67	102261.80	81673	155516.19
20.	Sikkim	352	57.70	601.81	610	931.05
21.	Tamil Nadu	19774	84.35	55136.24	23443	63788.39
22.	Tripura	11691	23.27	6394.09	50233	19650.87
23.	Uttar Pradesh	89446	43.10	97437.05	207509	224251.86
24.	West Bengal	66244	56.45	59354.21	117350	106099.20
25.	Chhattisgarh	35696	34.39	79237.35	103797	167877.44
26.	Jharkhand	98451	47.66	73523.54	206586	155443.72
27.	Uttaranchal	13904	86.88	10059.49	16003	11530.83
	TOTAL:	1171353	50.27	1063157.58	2330053	2035488.18

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply to the question that I have put. But I would like to know what steps the Government has taken to review the criteria for selection of schemes and volume of work under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. For example, if a *kutcha* road is to be constructed of a length of 400 metres, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is sanctioned under this Scheme. For that, a proper calculation should be done and it should be the same at the time of completion also. About Rs. 5 lakh is spent but out of 400 metres road, only 300 metres road is constructed. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the steps the Government has taken to review the criteria and see that it is changed?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो सवाल उठाया है वह पंचायतों में जो काम हो रहे हैं, उसके बारे में है और उन्होंने एक छोटी सड़क के विषय में उदाहरण दिया है। इसके लिए ग्राम सभा में जन भागीदारी (Peoples participation), ग्राम सभा करके सबको जानकारी देने का काम किया गया है कि ग्राम सभा में क्या काम होगा, योजनाओं का चयन करने का, चुनने का काम या कोई खास स्कीम जो चुनी गई है, उसके लिए नौ व्यक्तियों की, ग्राम सभा करके Local Vigilance Committee बनाई गई है। जन भागीदारी, जनता में जानकारी के प्रति awareness, पारदर्शिता (Transparency) लाने की कोशिश की गई है, कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी योजना के बारे में पूछ सकता है, इसलिए Right to Information का कानून, इस कानून में सन्निहित हो। कौन योजना ली गई, उस पर क्या काम हुआ, सभी को पारदर्शी रखना है और पंचायती राज, जो ग्राम पंचायत से लेकर त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत है, इन सबकी निगरानी करना, देखभाल का काम करना है। अब implementation सही ढंग से हो, उसका कार्यान्वयन सही ढंग से हो, वह सभी राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है, उन्हें कहा गया है कि कम से कम दो फीसदी स्कीमों की जांच सचिवालय स्तर के पदाधिकारी को भेजकर किया जाना, जिला स्तरीय पदाधिकारी से कम से कम दस फीसदी योजनाओं की जांच करना और फिर शत-प्रतिशत ब्लॉक पदाधिकारी उसकी जांच करे और मस्टर रोल का verification करे। ये सभी हिदायतें दी गई हैं, और उसके लिए ट्रेनिंग, उसके लिए ...(व्यवधान)...सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we have got to ask so many questions on this.

डॉ॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जवाब जवाब की तरह होना चाहिए, भाषण की तरह नहीं।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, आप उनके सवाल का जवाब दे दें।

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या कुछ हुआ, क्या कार्यवाहियां की जा रही हैं, तो इसके डीटेल्स हमने मूल उत्तर में भी दिए हैं और माननीय सदस्या के सवाल पर उसको स्पष्ट भी कर दिया है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Sir, my second supplementary is: whether the Government is planning to review the increase of the incidental expenses under this scheme? We have seen for a 50 lakh rupee scheme, Rs. 10,000 are kept to meet incidental expenses. Like, during rainy season, labourers should be provided temporary dwelling sheds to save themselves from rain. Rs. 10,000 is not sufficient. For example, I have been told that in Assam and Bihar there will be incessant rains. Then, plantation scheme will be taken up. For the plantation scheme, sheds will be required for the labourers. I would like to know whether Government will review and increase this incidental money for a 50 lakh rupee scheme in the rainy season.

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, जो भी खर्चा हो रहा है, योजना का जो estimate है, उसका चार फीसदी establishment पर खर्च करने का प्रावधान है। अब उसमें स्थानीय तौर पर कहां, किस राज्य में दस हजार का निर्धारण है, उसको हम देखेंगे।

श्री विजय जे॰ दर्डा: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है कि सिर्फ 3.2 परसेंट जो registered households हैं, उनको ही देश में सिर्फ इसका फायदा मिला है, जबकि सौ दिन

काम देना तो मैनडेटरी है? तो क्या यह सत्य है कि सिर्फ 18 दिन काम मिला है लोगों को? 513 ग्राम पंचायतों में करीब 70 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के अंदर इसकी यह स्थिति है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या राय है?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, यह जो कानून बना है, यह demand driven है। जिस हिसाब से मांग होगी, उस हिसाब से उन्हें काम मिलेगा, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए देश भर में प्रथम फेज़ में 200 जिले, दूसरे फेज़ में 130 ज़िले और तीसरे फेज़ में सभी ज़िलों में 1 अप्रैल से लागू होगा। तो दो फेज़ में 330 ज़िलों में अब तक 3 करोड़ 18 लाख परिवारों को रोज़गार मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जे॰ दर्डा: क्या 18 ही दिन काम मिला है? सौ दिन का जो मैनडेटरी है, उसमें सिर्फ 18 दिन ही काम दिया है?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: सौ दिन का मैनडेटरी है, काम करेंगे, तो काम करने के लिए उनको छूट है, आज़ादी है, लेकिन वे अपना काम भी करते हैं-किसान के खेत में भी काम करते हैं, अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं में भी करते हैं, जब कहीं उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता, तब रोज़गार गारंटी में काम मिलता है, इसलिए देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में करीब 22 लाख परिवारों को सौ दिनों तक भी काम मिला है। कुछ को नब्बे दिन, कुछ को अस्सी दिन, साठ दिन, पचास दिन, चालीस दिन, तीन दिन- ऐसे average करीब 44 दिन काम मिला है। इसलिए यह कहना कि इन मज़दूरों को सौ दिन काम नहीं मिला, या इससे योजना में कमी आ गई, ऐसा नहीं है। जो जितना काम करना चाहेंगे, सौ दिन तक उनको काम करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जिसका वे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और योजना सफलता की ओर जा रही है। कुछ कतिपय कमियां जरूर हैं, जिन पर निगरानी करके...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जे॰ दर्डा: वे कमियां बताइए, वे कमियां क्या हैं?

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: उसको दुरुस्त करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, एक मिनट है, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ यही सवाल पूछूंगी कि मिनिमम वेज और SoRs के बारे में बार-बार हम लोगों ने इस सदन में सवाल उठाया है। अभी भी मिनिमम वेज और SoRs इतने हाई हैं, इसलिए नहीं हो पा रहा है, लेकिन अभी आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला है, dated 14th January, 2008, जिसमें जो सात घंटे का काम है मिनिमम वेज पाने के लिए, उसको बढ़ाकर आपने 9 घंटे काम किया है। पार्लियामेंट को हैरानी होगी कि अभी तक कोई कानून नहीं है कि मिनिमम वेज लेने के लिए आपने 9 घंटे का काम तय किया है, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करती हूं कि यह मज़दूर विरोधी है, गरीब विरोधी है, इसको आप वापस लेंगे या नहीं, यह बताइए।

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: महोदय, एक घंटा बीच में अवकाश होता है आराम करने का, उसको माननीय सदस्या शायद...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: नहीं...नहीं...नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: लेबर की बात में, कानून की बात...(व्यवधान)... सभी से राय के बाद वह तय किया गया है...(व्यवधान)...यह ...(व्यवधान)... के पक्ष में कानून है, मजदूर के विरोध में नहीं। यह...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: मंत्री जी, नोटिफिकेशन मेरे हाथ में है।...(व्यवधान)... आप एक घंटा अवकाश...(व्यवधान)

... सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह: चिट्ठी मिली है, हम जवाब देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.